

Interesting Kentucky News

PHYSICIANS ARE PUZZLED

Over Case of Man Who Can Not Be Aroused from Unconscious Condition.

Lexington, Ky.—H. R. Arowood, of Tennessee, who has been employed in the construction of a railroad at Corinth, Ky., was brought here and placed in St. Joseph's hospital. His condition is one which is puzzling the local physicians. On the night of October 19 Mr. Arowood retired from his work in perfect health, but upon his delay in arising next morning a messenger was sent to his room to awaken him, but after working with him for some time, it was found impossible to arouse him, as he was in an unconscious condition. Physicians were summoned, but all efforts to awaken him failed. After working with him for two days he was brought here for medical attention, but all efforts to arouse him have so far failed.

BURLEY POOL EXTENSION.

Reports Show About Sixty Per Cent of Crop Signed.

Winchester, Ky.—At the meeting of the Burley Tobacco society, in session here, the reports of the counties as to the acreage pooled during the 20 days' extension of time granted after the stipulated time for closing were reported to have been pooled during this time, which brings the number of acres pooled up to nearly 114,000, or about 60 per cent of the whole crop, according to the estimate made by the tobacco society, which was 196,000 acres. The pool was not closed and the time is extended indefinitely, subject to being closed at any time by the executive committee. The new executive committee was completed after this had been disposed of. Messrs. Witherspoon, of Woodford county; Shanklin, of Mason county; and Slaughter, of Owen county, who were nominated by President Lebus, but not confirmed at the last meeting, were confirmed by a large majority. The changing the headquarters from Winchester to Lexington was confirmed by a vote of 44 to 6.

SPECIAL LICENSES MUST BE PAID.

Court of Appeals Says Legislature Has Right to So Legislate.

Frankfort, Ky.—Special licenses provided for in the revenue laws of this state must be collected and must be paid. The court of appeals decided this question definitely in the case of Fred E. Stevens and others against the city of Louisville. The city had collected a license from Stevens for running a pawn broker's shop, and he also handled pistols. He refused to pay the license for handling pistols at retail and enjoined the city from collecting the money. The court here says that the legislature has the right to assess special licenses and that they must be paid.

Georgetown, Ky.—Circuit Judge Robert L. Stout rendered his decision in the contested local option election of 15 months ago. In his decision one "dry" vote is thrown out, which was counted by the lower court, and the vote now stands 521 "dry" and 520 "wet," a majority of one for the "drys." The lower court gave them two majorities and the face of the returns had given the "wets" one majority. The case will go on up to the court of appeals, unless a new trial be granted.

Mayville, Ky.—The Elks' Reunion association closed its meeting here after electing the following officers: President, William Neal, Louisville; first vice president, T. J. Smith, Richmond; second vice president, Dennis Dundon, Paris; third vice president, E. B. Hager, Ashland; secretary, William M. O'Bryan, Owensboro.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Grand Council of Masons elected G. Allison Holland, great high priest; Harry Bailey, deputy grand high priest; David W. Gray, grand king; J. W. Worshum, grand scribe; Capt. H. B. Grant, grand secretary, and L. H. Johnson, grand treasurer.

Frankfort, Ky.—Insurance Commissioner Bell admitted the International Life Insurance Co. of St. Louis to do business in Kentucky. The company has a capital of \$500,000. It is the successor of the Great American Co., with which it was merged.

Lexington, Ky.—Dave McQueen, known as "Greasy," one of the negroes wanted for the murder of Leon Yandell, who was shot in a construction camp on the Lexington and Nicholasville Interurban line, was arrested in East St. Louis, Ill.

Lexington, Ky.—The grand jury returned 67 indictments, 29 of which are reported to charge illegal registration. The clerk of the circuit court declined to disclose the names of those indicted or the offense charged until warrants have been served.

Frankfort, Ky.—The work of rebuilding the monument marking the grave of Daniel Boone was begun in the State cemetery here. The panels for the monument were made by Sculptor Fetweiss, of Cincinnati.

ROOFS BLOWN FROM BUILDINGS

At Frankfort, Ky.—Streets Choked With Debris—Damage Is Reported Enormous.

Frankfort, Ky.—With a deafening roar, a terrific storm swept down upon this city and surrounding territory. All telegraph wires and nearly all telephone wires are down, but from the meager reports obtainable it is certain that the damage will be enormous. Many buildings, including residences, were unroofed. The streets here, in many instances, are choked with fallen trees and timbers. The city practically is in darkness. A barrel was carried a block by the great wind and hurled through a big plate glass window in the McClure department store. A portion of a veranda was hurled across a street and through a window in the front of the Elbert jewelry store. The temperature has lowered rapidly since the arrival of the storm and now is below the freezing point.

CAPITOL UNFINISHED

And the Date of Dedication May Be Changed.

Frankfort, Ky.—Members of the state capitol commission are considering delaying until next spring the formal dedication of the capitol. While all of the officials are now occupying offices in the building it is in an incomplete state. Neither the senate nor hall of representatives has yet been furnished, the state library rooms are bare and furnishings for the state reception room, the real show place of the structure, have not as yet been shipped from Europe, where they are being made. Word was received from Paris, France, by the capitol commissioners that Gilbert White has finished the painting of the two lunettes which are to adorn the house of representatives and the senate chambers. They will be shipped from Paris about November 15, and should reach here in time to be put in position before the session of the general assembly begins.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE URG

For Kentucky State University at Meeting of Physicians' Association.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. J. E. Wells, of Cynthiana, Ky., was elected president of the Kentucky State Medical association after a warm contest on the convention floor. Dr. J. N. McCormack will continue as secretary, having been elected for a term of five years. Dr. W. B. McClure, of Lexington, was elected treasurer to serve for five years. Lexington was chosen as the next convention city of the association. The body passed resolutions against criminal practice and also endorsed the movement for good roads. One of the most important resolutions passed was that relating to the establishment of a medical department of the State university.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—At the last regular session of the Christian county branch of the Planters' Protective association the following prizes, storage house men and officials were selected: Prizes at Pembroke, Lyman McCormack and Isaac Garrett; prize at Hopkinsville, John W. Adams; storage house men at Hopkinsville, John W. Adams and R. M. Woodbridge; salesman at Hopkinsville, D. F. Smithson; bookkeeper, A. J. Chase; local inspector, George W. Barnes.

Louisville, Ky.—John C. Roberts, convicted of counterfeiting in the federal courts here and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, was indicted for the same offense on four counts in the federal court in Covington, Ky. As soon as he has finished the term he will be brought to Covington to stand trial.

Frankfort, Ky.—Sixty members of the Kentucky state guards have been ordered to Hickman by Adj. Gen. Johnston to protect President Taft when he visits that city on his tour down the Mississippi river on the lake-to-the-gulf trip.

Frankfort, Ky.—Berry Simpson and others, now doing time for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal John Mullins, at Stearns, Ky., are making an effort to appeal their cases to the supreme court.

Mayville, Ky.—George Washington Creekbaum, 102, died at the home of his son, T. C. Creekbaum, in Dover, this county. He was the oldest man in Mason county. He was born in Brown county, Ohio.

Louisville, Ky.—W. C. Priest, for many years one of Louisville's most prominent business men, died at the family residence after a five weeks' illness. The body will be taken to Shelbyville, Ky., for burial.

Lexington, Ky.—Through the purchase of the Claude Garth farm, L. V. Harkness has added nearly 700 acres to his magnificent Walnut Hall farm. The price reported was \$125 per acre.

Carrollton, Ky.—Postoffice inspectors are investigating the disappearance of 500 barrels of whisky belonging to the Old Darling Distillery, of this city.

CLAIMS CAN NOT BE FILED

On Possessions of Bankrupt After Bankruptcy Proceedings Have Been Dismissed.

Frankfort, Ky.—Creditors who have actual notice of adjudication in bankruptcy, and do not make their claims at the proper time, can not come in and make a claim on the possessions of the bankrupt after the bankruptcy proceedings have been dismissed. This important question was settled for the first time in this state by the court of appeals in the case of W. S. Dycus, etc., against C. O. Brown, etc., in which the judgment of the McCracken circuit court is reversed, in an opinion by Judge Carroll. Dycus Bros. and S. H. Cassidy formed the company of S. H. Cassidy & Co., to buy tobacco during the season of 1902 and 1903, to be sold by Brown & Bloom, of Paducah, and were to receive 60 cents per hundred pounds for the work. They were also to receive one-half of the profits after all expenses were paid. The company, however, made an assignment after purchasing a good many thousand pounds of tobacco.

"BREAK THEIR NECKS!"

Says Dr. Shirley of a Certain Class of Medical Practitioners.

Louisville, Ky.—"All physicians who engage in criminal practice as related to the defeat of motherhood should have their necks broken by the order of the great state of Kentucky." This was the statement made by Dr. A. Shirley, president of the Kentucky State Medical Association, in addressing the members of that body gathered in annual session. He also declared that physicians should never make special rates for medical attention to preachers. He said if the churches do not pay their ministers enough to allow them to pay their medical bills their salaries should be raised. Dr. William J. Mayo declared in his address that cancer is neither "necessarily hereditary nor necessarily incurable." His address was received with applause.

VIOLATION OF BANKING LAW

Charged Against Cashier McCannagh in Federal Indictment.

Monticello, Ky.—The indictment charging Charles McCannagh, cashier of the National bank of this place with violation of the banking laws, was returned by District Attorney J. H. Tinsley, Assistant District Attorney George Davison and the grand jury. Attorney John B. O'Neal, who has been employed by Mr. McCannagh to defend him, was given a copy of the indictment and at the same time informed the court that he would demur to the indictment. McCannagh has been indicted on 13 counts.

Newport, Ky.—Political circles in Campbell county, Kentucky, were stirred when Circuit Judge Charles Yungblut, in the heat of his campaign for re-election, paused to make an affidavit before Squire T. K. Hutchinson, in this city, charging Scott Shoemaker, recognized leader of the republican party in Campbell county and fiscal clerk at the Newport postoffice, with having attempted to bribe him in the matter of a settlement of poolroom cases now pending before the court.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad Co. will be discontinued November 1, when the Louisville & Nashville will formally take over the road and continue its operation. This road is known as the Kentucky Midland and was built nearly 25 years ago, a good deal of the money being furnished by subscriptions from the citizens and taxpayers of the counties of Franklin, Scott and Bourbon and the cities of Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris.

Greenville, Ky.—State Representative Herbert Meredith, of this city, "in order that innocent women may be protected and future generations spared the sins of their fathers," is to urge upon the next legislature of Kentucky the passage of a bill requiring that each male person applying for a license to marry shall submit himself to a physical examination by a competent physician.

Louisville, Ky.—Officials of the Home Telephone Co. announced that a deal has been completed whereby the company takes over the Independent Long Distance Telephone Co. The company secured \$520,000 bonds of an issue of \$592,000.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles Williams, foreman of construction for the Louisville & Nashville railroad's new line being built into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, was shot by unidentified men and left for dead on the ground near Heidelberg, Lee county.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Henrietta Morgan Duke, wife of Gen. Basil W. Duke, daughter of a prominent southern family, and for many years a leader in the social life of Louisville, was found dead in bed at her home. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Paducah, Ky.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here.

Psyche Coiffure



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The beautiful hair dress shown here has made a veritable sensation, and it is a pleasure to reproduce it for our readers. Without the small pleasing little skeleton cap shown in the picture, it retains all the fascination of the Psyche coiffure, and is thoroughly practical for present millinery modes. The hairdresser has taken certain small liberties with her classic model in order to accommodate the coiffure to the hat and brow of the wearer, and they have turned out to be an improvement, since they enhance the beauty of both the face and hat. The head dress, shown in our photograph, was adapted specially to this coiffure and leaves nothing to be desired.

It may be said in passing that the head dress shown is made of gold ribbon and rhinestone ornaments set in gold. The aigrette at the side is pure white. Every one will see at a glance its simplicity of construction, and appreciate the beauty of this coiffure ornament. The foundation on which it is fashioned is simply buckram cut in narrow bands and wired before covering with ribbon.

It does not require an abundance of natural hair to build this style of coiffure. The hair, however, must be waved before it is dressed. The regular undulations of the Marcel wave may be used, but are not absolutely essential. The hair is parted off in the usual manner, and that portion about the face and neck waved in loose, irregular curves. All the remainder of the hair (much or little) is tied at the back of the head and arranged in a coil. This forms the foundation for the balance of the coiffure.

If the hair is thick and heavy it will not be necessary to use a roll at all. The hair at each side in this case is simply "ratted," that is, combed toward the scalp instead of from it, and then lightly smoothed with the comb on the outside. It is then brought back to the coil, pinned to it, and the ends fastened under it. A small portion of the waved hair on top of the head is treated in the same

way and brought back lying loosely over the top, with its end fastened under the coil. The hair across the forehead is arranged in a loose pompadour, the ends lightly twisted, and brought back to the coil if long enough to reach. If not, they are concealed under that portion on top of the head which has already been fastened into the coil. This pompadour is then pulled forward and down over the brow and parted lightly with the fingers, a little to one side. Invisible pins, fasten it to place, and it is worn more or less over the brow to suit the individual taste in this matter.

A very full cluster of false puffs is placed over and around the coil, where they are firmly pinned to place. A barett is adjusted under them, supporting the short locks at the nape of the neck, which usually prove so refractory. Finishing touches are given by pulling the side hair against the puffs and pinning it to them with invisible pins and curling any short locks which may straggle about the nape of the neck into little rings. These are held in place with the fluid which hairdressers use for that purpose.

The natural hair, unless very curly, will not make satisfactory curls and puffs, and even when one possesses the requisite quantity of naturally curly hair it is much more difficult to manage than the false hair. Moreover, it will not stay well dressed as long and consumes far more time in doing, so that it is economy to buy puffs and curls. Of all things, however, one should get a perfect match in color and texture to one's own hair.

When the natural hair is very thin it will be necessary to use additional hair across the front of the head, for the hair dress just described. Several styles are made in front pieces that will fill all the requirements, and when combed in with the natural hair are not to be detected. In adjusting the hat to this coiffure a portion of the hair about the face should be pinned to the underbrim or facing of the hat.

BEST BAG FOR THE BROOM

Should Be Made to Fit, with an Opening at the Side—Good Ticking Bag.

The broom bag may be made a more satisfactory thing than the cloth that slips off in mid-air if it is made to fit the broom, and, furthermore, if it be opened at the side. The thing I have in mind is an oblong square bag of outing flannel from which the two lower corners have been cut, leaving it somewhat octagonal in shape. The small remaining bottom of the bag is made into a faced opening, and when the broom handle is slipped through the long, open side of the bag and dropped through the end opening the broom straws will be held securely.

A ticking bag for clothes-pins has fastened to its upper end two wire hooks to hang it to a clothes-line. The end is first stiffened with wire, and there is no opening for the clothes-pins except a round hole cut in the center of one side. A facing round the circular hole forms a casing for another wire to keep the opening in shape.

Countless household bags are not to be scorned, but these two are particularly useful shapes.

FIT INTO A DRESSING CASE

Umbrellas Now Made So They Fold—Great Convenience for the Traveler.

Umbrellas which can be folded to fit into a 24-inch dressing case are the only type which now appeal to the college girl who does not like to be burdened with more than one package when traveling. These folding umbrellas come in black, tan, taupe, dark red, blue, brown and green twilled silk, mounted upon steel frames and usually have wooden handles. Among the newest umbrella handles is one of flattened oak, shaped somewhat like a huge button and about two and one-half inches across. Other wooden handles are carved to represent the heads of cats, dogs, owls and butterflies. They are usually of natural colored oak, ebony or mahogany, but occasionally one is stained to match the silk covering of its frame. Very smart umbrellas which particularly appeal to girls of artistic as well as extravagant tastes have satin finished white wood handles, with tops of onyx, jade or carved dull red quartz. They are decorated with narrow ribbon bows or with tasseled loops through which the wrist may be thrust.



LIQUOR CAUSE OF DIVORCES

Statistics Show One Home in Every Sixty-one Is Wrecked by Strong Drink Among Men.

One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform, says Mr. L. A. Brady, is to be found in certain cold, dispassionate statistics issued by the United States census bureau. These figures show that intemperance, as either a direct or a contributing cause, was responsible for more than 19 per cent.—practically one-fifth—of all divorces granted in the United States during the 20 years between 1887 and 1906 inclusive. Since at the present rate at least every twelfth marriage ends in divorce, we get a proportion of one home in every 61 wrecked by drink. Moreover, the census authorities themselves, according to Mr. Brady, admit that these figures represent only the most flagrant and palpable instances of the part which intemperance plays in divorce and that greater percentages than those actually given would be nearer the truth. The detailed figures as set forth in the census bulletin are as follows:

"Drunkennes was the sole cause of divorce in 36,516 cases, or 3.9 per cent. of the total number of divorces (1887 to 1906). It was a cause in combination with some other cause in 17,765 cases, or 1.9 per cent. of the total number. Therefore, it was a direct cause, either alone or in combination with other causes, in 54,281 cases, or 5.7 per cent. of the total. Of divorces granted to the wife the percentage for drunkennes either alone or in combination with other causes was 7.9; of those granted to the husband the corresponding percentage, 1.4.

"The attempt was made to ascertain also the number of cases in which drunkennes or intemperance, although not a direct ground for the divorce, was an indirect or contributory cause. The number of such cases was returned as 139,287, representing 15.3 per cent. of the total number of divorces. Probably this number includes those cases in which the fact of intemperance was alleged in the bill of complaint or established by the evidence, although not specified among the grounds for which the divorce was granted.

"The remaining cases are those in which there was no reference to intemperance, or no evidence that intemperance existed as a contributory cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions. But in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist or was not a contributory cause."

ALCOHOL AND TUBERCULOSIS

Beverage Creates State of Receptivity Favorable to Development of Phthisis Among French.

It is already well known that alcoholism creates a state of receptivity particularly favorable to the development of tuberculosis, says a writer in the Revue Scientifique. Mr. Jacques Bertillon has presented these relations somewhat strikingly in a set of maps embodying the latest French statistics. Says the writer cited above:

"On the map of France it may be seen that the northern departments drink, per inhabitant, more brandy than the central and southern departments. The line of separation is represented exactly by the limit of culture of the vine. In the wine-drinking countries, the consumption of brandy is comparatively small; it is considerable in the cider and beer regions. The dwellers in the east of France drink more brandy and much absinthe. The second map presented by Mr. Bertillon shows that the frequency of tuberculosis is much greater, with some exceptions, in the regions where most alcohol is consumed. The phthisis map may be superposed on the alcoholism map. On the other hand, phthisis is more frequent among saloon-keepers than with other merchants (579 death annually, in 100,000 persons, as compared with 245). It is probably alcohol also that makes phthisis twice as frequent in Paris among men as among women."

The Lack of Jesus.

The young man who came running to Christ with the question: "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" was rich, and yet he was poor. He had "great possessions," yet was in dire need. His ample assets were not available for the essential purposes of life. He had done many things that were commendable, but had omitted the one procedure that was indispensable. Though he had from his youth observed all the rituals that Hillel could invent or Caiaphas enforce, he lacked the one best thing of all—and that was Jesus Christ. There is much in modern life that is attractive and engaging, but there is always a void until Jesus comes and fills justice and joy to the full. The best culture can nowhere be evolved except from the cross. Jesus is the one personality needful; and the lack of Jesus from any life or society is the last irreparable loss for which naught in heaven or earth can ever atone.